[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] On the Train Between BISMAROK AND GLENDIVE, D. T., Sept. 5. For the last twenty-four hours the Villard execusion party has been travelling over the treeless plains that were once known as the Great American Desert. The prairie is rolling, and the only timber to be seen at any time is that which skirts the streams. The railroad company, however, is doing what it can to encourage the farmers of Dakota to plant trees, in the hope that many forest trees will graw and thrive under cultivation on the prairies although some high authorities assert that there is not sufficient moisture to support trees on the plains west of the 100th degree of longitude. A tree-planting dement of the road has been organized, and at Tappan, 200,000 trees and cuttings were planted last year, the same number at Steele, and also ten bushels of boxelder seed, from which have sprouted about 300,000 shoots. Trees have also been extensively planted at other places. The varieties are white willow, cotton at other places. The varieties are white willow, cotton-wood and box-cider, but the experience gained has led to experiments with white maple and ash, which it is thought will also grow here. Only a small percentage of the trees planted have died: The company offers premiums to farmers to plant groves, and this fact, with the liberal provisions of the Tree Culiure Act of Congress, will probably result in the growth of many forest trees on these plains, providing the experiments are success-ful.

ful. The outlook from the train, however, is not promising The grass is dry and the plains look parched and arid West of the Missouri River, which we crossed at his marck, there are few houses and the soil is not much sultivated. A few buttes and occasional binits alon break the monotony, except where there is a railrow rillage. The soil where it is ploughed is biack and rich

\* Colonel William Thompson, formerly of the United States Army, who was the first to enter for a homestead when the land office was established in Bismarck, spoke enthusiastically to-day of the fertility of the soil along the river. He says, however, that this rolling prairie country may in its natural state be justly termed a suband region. Some of it owes its aradity to a lack of sufficient rainfail. That is the case along the east side of the most elevated portions of the Rocky Mountains through Western Kansas and Neurasks, Eastern Cole rado and North western Texas. There the vapor waited eastward from the Pacific is all precipitated while pass-

ing over the elevated mountain ranges, leaving a hot

scorehing wind.
In this part of Dakota, however, Mr. Thompson says the aridity is not caused by a lack of rainfall so much as by other circumstances. During four months, April, May, June and July, the annual rainfall averages about twenty ches, and this has been found ample for the maturity of the usual crops, after the land has been broken for few years. In August and September there is usually a small rainfall which aids in maturing the crops. a small rainfall which aids in maturing the crops. In the condition of the soil here before it is broken for cultivation, the rainfall soon evaparates without penetrating the ground for a single inch in depth. But by breaking and cultivating the ground this condition of imperviousness is destroyed, and most of the rainfall runs into the ground out of the reach of the evaporating winds. This tends to localize the rainfall, and to give the soil a nutratious measure increasing the dews and having a beneficial effect on the climate. This fact, in connection with the prevention of prairie fires and the growth of timber, will undoubtedly serve to reclaim all this immense area and make it as fertile as any other soil in the country.

Colonel Thompson says that for ten years he has been engaged in growing vegetables, in 1873 at the post garden at Fort Rice, in 1874 at Fort Abraham Lincoln, and since that time on his homestead north of Rismarck, He says that he has produced uniformly good crops of all the cervals, grapes and ordinary garden vegetables. The samples of these products exhibited at Bismarck, Jamestown and numerous other places where the train has stopped certainly equal if they do not excel anything of the kind to be seen in Western New-Vork.

"BioMers," "Rustlers" And "Tendersfeet."

Colonel Thompson is a veteran "boomer"—that is what

Colonel Thompson is a veteran "boomer"-that is what he is termed here. The "boomers" and "rustlers" are met at every station, and occasionally a "tendericot." The "beomers" tell the most wonderful stories of the growth and development of Dakota, and the opportunities that are offered on every hand to get rich. And they do no, talk in general, but particularize and give numerous in stances at every place of how men have made fortunes by taking up land. A member of the excursion party hardly step of the train before he meets one or the erprising "boomers." he "rustler" is the man who goes to work at once, takes

The "rustier" is the man who goes to work at once, takes the first opportunity and makes the best of it. The "ten-derfoot" is the man who doesn't swaitow all that's told him and besitates about investing. It must in fairness be said, lowever, that few "tenderfeet" have seen, and they are mostly on the train and not competent to speak except from the very limited opportunities offered for investigation.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY.

The weather here is pleasant. It is warm during the day—rather uncomfortable in the afternoon—but the nights are cool. Two heavy blankets are needed. This orning when we were awakened at 6 a.m. by the warwhoop of a number of journalists on the train, disguised as Indians, the thermometer was at about 43°. Warm clothing was necessary for comfort. That was at Bis-marck, where the trains remaified for several hours to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone for the new capitol building of Dakota Territory. Bismarck is a specimen of the enterprise of the men who are building up tals country. In 1873 the engineers of the Northern Pacific road decided on crossing the Mis-The Indians, however, were uncomfortably near to make it a safe place. As late as 1879 Mandan, now a tiny town across the river from Bismarck, was occupied by Indians, and the warlike Sioux had there a series skirmishes, culminating in a pitched battle with the Rees a branch of the Mandan tribe. The railread was built to ck in 1873, but it was not operated in winter for

A branch of the Annual Research in Winter for two or three years later.

The crash of 1873 seriously interfered with the growth of this country. Bismarck was a shipping-point on the river, however, for army and Indian supplies, and as late as 1878 the people living here were chiefly occupied in "freighting" for contractors. Dhen they had no faith in agreeding. Now Bismarck is a growing place of 3,500 inhabitants, with a large agricultural country tributary to it. There are substantial buildings, flour-mills, daily newspapers, the of which has been published to several years and would do credit to any place of the size.

One of the interesting sights near the capitol grounds is a gravey-ard filed with the remains of men who died "with their boots on," as the inhabitants here state. In the earlier days of the place the desperadoes settled their differences according to the Virgina custom, and that gave rise to the cemetery. The "boomers" assert that no person dies here from disease—at least hardly ever. And as there are good, stalwart policemen to be

ever. And us tuere are good, stalwart policemen to seen on the streets, they no longer die from violence.

OPENING OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

MANY ADDITIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR-ALCOVE PRIVILEGES-CRITICISMS ANSWERED. The Astor Library was reopened, after the

regular summer vacation, last Monday, and during the week the rooms were well filled with readers. Twice as many the usual number of books have been added to the collection this year. The additions to the scientific department, consisting of works on phil ology and of pamphlets and reports relating to the prosocieties, are particularly valuable. The works on electricity form a library in themselves. Most of these additions have been purchased and bound abroad during the last few months, and are rapidly . Mr. Sandford, the librarian, says that th library is growing as rapidly as is consistent with proper and healthful progress. Books are being bought continually and rapidly, and it is understood that Mr. istor adds his private check every year to the library funds for the accomplishment of that object. The library now contains about 200,000 volumes.

The wing or extension which was added to the library building last year furnished an amount of additional space for shelves and an extra room for readers which will meet the requirements of the library in the way of odations for books and readers for some years to'come. Mr. Sandford believes that he can now find room for half a million of books. In speaking of the criticisms often passed upon the institution to the effect that it is not practically a public or rather a popular library, the librarian said: "It is our intention to cater to the scholar and to the professional man of letters, rather than to the people who read merely for their own entertainment. We extend our facilities to those who make books. And in furtherance of that design we have removed whatever restrictions were formerly placed on the use of the alcoves. A letter of introduction from any gentieman well known to us will secure to a literary man engaged in research admission to the alcoves and unhampered reference to our shelves. We have issued 200 such tickets, i should thick, within the past few weeks. The man objection to opening the library at night is that suon an arrangement will largely increase the expense of remning the library and draw too heavily on our fund for new books." popular library, the librarian said: "It is our

## A CLAM-OPENING CONTEST.

The sedate clam, whose existence is passed in the philosophic contemplation of its own stomach and whose chergy is consumed by the opening and shutting of its mouth, passed a night of norror and suspense or Saturday at Clarendon Hail. The Oystermen's Benevoient Society had a clam-opening contest in which George Jones, James Connely, Thomas O'Brien, Owen Murphy, John Gillen and John Weln

close of the clam season the result could not be learned last night.

THE REAL ESTATE OUTLOOK.

THE MARKET PROMISING ACTIVITY. SPECULATION DISCOURAGED, BUT ACTUAL BUSINESS

HARDENING PRICES. It will not be for the lack of effort if the real estate market refuses this autumn to advance. Every energy of dealer and speculator is now being strained to induce purchases or to encourage capitalists in making investments. This is natural, but the work largely is gratuitous. No amount of manipulation can inspire life in the real estate market that will last without a substantial backing from the actual condition of affairs. A great deal of "bull" talk nas been heard recently, but it has not been elequent enough to kindle the market into an unnatural speculative activity. Brokers are pleased at this. It shows that capitalists are cagorly watching the movement of realty, ready to take advantage of any bargains in either incomely ledding property or good vacant lots, but are not at all disposed to risk their funds in speculation. Real estate men say that it is possible that speculation any enter the market later on with great effect, but that the best hopes of speculators are that the market may continue to harden and suggest the lidea of a slow improvement of values which will attract capitalists who are now indifferent to speculative markets like those of grain, cotton or oil.

No fault can be found with the present condition of the market for realty. There is a daily improve-It will not be for the tack of effort if the real es

ent to speculative markets like those of graunticotton or oil.

No fault can be found with the present condition or the market for really. There is a daily improvement in activity, and prices are maintaining strength where they do not advance. The auction season will not begin until October, but the attendance at last week's few sales was large enough to be encouraging. Among the private sales may be mentioned the following: The Importers and Traders' National Bank bought from the Sandford estate No. 22 West Fifty-second-st., for \$70,000; John H. Deane, through Scott & Myers, obtained \$12,000 for six lots on the south side of One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., east of Eighth-ave. The other transactions were not significant as regards either the location or price of the property involved.

volved.

THE TRIBUNE has mentioned the movements of THE TERRUNE has mentioned the movements of the committee that has in charge the work of pushing the proposed real estate exchange to completion. If its ideas are earried out, there can be no question as to the success of the exchange. It will embrace large owners of realty, and capitalists who are at all interested in the subject, as well as the prominent brokers and dealers. If a site for the location of the new exchange can be secured at a reasonable rent, there is no question that Messrs, Ludlow, Cammann, Scott & Myers, Harnett & Co., and others will respond liberally and add to their own the subscriptions of outside capitalists.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A SERMON BY FATHER CLARKS, OF LONDON-AMER-ICA THE HOPE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Rev. R. F. Clarke, of London, a Jesuit priest, and editor of The Month, a Catholic magnatice, presched at St. Francis Xavier's Church in Sixteenth-st. yesterday morning, on Christian Marriage. "It is only in the bosom of the Catholic Churca," he said, "that saints are found. Who ever heard of a Protestant talking about Protestant saints! They belong alone to our own Church. Carist never forgets His people or His Church. Days come and go, and the years roll enward toward eternity, but his love still burns. Such should be the affection which the husband extends to his wife. He should share with her not only his goods and posses sions, but his interests, his troubles and his amuse ments. As the Church depends on Christ for every blessing, so should the wife depend upon the husband. The end of the union of Christ with the Church is the bringing forth of children to God; the end of the marriage of busband and wife is the bringing forth of children for the service of God. In the older time it was considered the greatest happiness for a man to be sv-rounded by children. The modern world outaide the Catholic Church teils a different tale. There has grown up of late among parents a positive distike for a large number of children; child-bearing interferes with the amusements, the gay life and the worldly deseives Christians who, even at the cost of disobeving all natural laws, refuse to allow themselves that family which God has ordained should be crought forth. It is because the fathers and mothers in the Cathol & Church have refused to transgress the holy laws which should have refused to transgress the boly laws which should govern married life that Cathelics are multiplying more rapidly that those of any other denomination. A London statistician once told me that while the per cent of increase in the population of the United States during the past forty years had been 190, the per cent of increase in the membership of the Catheric Church had been \$10, or hearly five times that of the population. I know this is partly due to emigration, but not whelly. If we one cay see America a Catholic country, it will be because she obeys those laws which God has ordained should not be broken. The Church is stronger in the world to day than it has ever been before, but the hope of the future has always been in this Great Republic. The days of the Pope are not numbered. The question of divorce is becoming a serious one !

"The question of divorce is becoming a serious one in this country. In one state there is a divorce to every 14 of its population, in another 10, and in yet another 3. It is not strange that one of the leading Episcopainan elegamen in tale city a few menths ago turned his eyes longingly to the Catholic Caurea, and drew some striking lessons from the conduct of her children on this topic. As infidelity and agnostic mercep into religious teachers, the Churca, ever logical, true and faithful to her divine spouse, will raise her voice against it."

# CHANGES IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, which has been undergoing extensive improvements, was reopened yesterday with the Rev. W. S. Rainsford in the pulpit. There was a large congregation. The im provements, not yet completed, consisted in the shortening of the galleries at the ends next the enunced by about wenty feet. In the space to the right an organ will be placed, while on the left seats will be arranged for the choir. The organ over the vestibule will remisen as it is and will be used in connection with the new one, when

and will be used in connection with the new one, when necessary. The ends of the galleries, formerly resting against the walls of the church, are now supported by square co mans of Duronester stone.

Mr. Ramsford presented on the second coming of Carlst, and in the course of his serious said: "I do not admit that it is unlawful for a man to wish to die, but it is unnatural. It was selfac impationed that tempts men to fee from the like they have and fly to others that they know not of. It is directly dolpfus the performance of the duties imposed on them by their Creator."

## TO HEAVEN IN A PULLMAN CAR.

"And his [Eleazer's] sword clave to his hand," was the Rev. Mr. Talmage's text at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. He contrasted the Hebrew general's energy in figuring the Philistines with the casy-going ways of those modern Christians who want a "rose-water and kid-giove" campaign. "They want to ride to Heaver in a Pullman sleeping-car," said he, " with their feet on that they can sleep all the way, and have the black por-ter, Death, only wake them up in time to roll into the Golden City. They want soft sermon, in morocco covers, laid down before them on velvet enshions. But covers, had down before them on veivet enshions. But that is not the way to salvation. We must expel from the church those who cat the communion bread on Sun-day and ast the windows' houses all the week. Not a baptism of cologne and rose-water, but one of fire, is needed."

## CLASS DISTINCTIONS GROWING.

The Rev. Emory J. Haynes, at the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, spoke last nigut from the words of the XXIId Psalm; "The rich and the poor walk together." "Waere?" he asked. "In Falson st. 1 Yes and no, for the rich rids. In the railroad sta tion? Yes and no, for there are coming to be great dis tinctions in America, and there are first and second class cars, emigrant cars and catale cars. Not in the market, for nich don't go there; they shop by telephone. Wha is left but the Church of God f Yet even here the tendency is toward class, although not a single pastor will answer 'yes' to the question whether the poor are excluded or 'yes' to the question whether the poor are excluded or made unconnortable in his church, because the Christian sentiment of the country would make it unpleasant for that caurch. But the tendency to class is just the same, in reply to the plea many make that the church is too expensive, Mr. Haynes said that he had collected from for y ministers statistics from which he had made an average of expense to attendants, and it was about \$75 a year for fixed charges, and it seldom reached a round hundred.

THE PLACE OF WORSHIP NOT ESSENTIAL,

The Broadway Tabernacle held a large con gregation last evening to greet the pastor, the Rev. Dr William M. Taylor, on his return from a three months' trip to Europe. "The divine worship," he said is hi sermon, "provides for solitude as well as a gathering. Both are essential to the true Christian, but there are some things, such as the place of worship, that are not essential. More souls probably have gone up to God in tae small upper rooms where Christians have gathered, than in great cathedrais."

## A CARRIAGE OVERTURNED.

A pair of chestnut borses attached to a sidebar wagon containing Joseph Recht and wife, of No. 944 Lexington-ave., became frightened at some object near the Sixth Avenue entrance to the Central Park last evening, and turning suddenly tipped the carriage over or the side. Mr. and Mrs. Hecht were turown out point the pavement and received several bruises about point media and one final—and the prizes were a fold media and the sweepstakes of the entrance money. It is not each man. James Connety. Thomas O'Brien and John Gillen entered the first near and wrestled with the claims with so good a result that at the end of hair as our O'Brien had opened 409. Connelly 408 and Gillen batter striking the pavement, but soon recovered. Both of the injured power murphy and John Weinhart, in the second heat, was as the contest gave evidence of continuing until the upon its side. Mr. and Mrs. Hecht were thrown out

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

XII. FEATURES OF THE WORLD'S LINEN TRADE. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE. BIELEFELD, Prussia, July 18 .- From Minden to Bielefeld, by the Berlin and Cologne express, is a picturesque ride of about an hour through a region of rolling hill and pleasant vale, fruitful and well watered. Within three miles of Minden is a wide rent in the undulating chain of mountains through which the river Weser descends into the North German plain. This rent is called the Porta Westphalica. Through this rent pass both "the broad and gentle Weser" and the Cologne-Minden Railway, which, after passing the gate, branches off to Bielefeld, thence via Dortmund and Düsseldorf to Cologne. Of the charms of this district an old Minden monk sang in Latin many centuries

"There are gliding brooks and fountains, Waters sweet, and stately mountains, Pastures rich for lowing kine; Many a wife and comply maiden Rich with grace and goodness laden, Decks the Weser's silver line."

Says Baring Gould: "Her place at the mouth of the great gate assured prosperity to Minden." Charlemagne made Minden the seat of a bishop in 803. Bielefeld was less fortunately situated and owes its modern prosperity to the Cologne and Minden Railway, which supplies it with cheap coals from the Dortmand district for its many linen-weaving factories. It is now the centre of the Westphalian linen trade and contains extensive factories and bleach-fields. Though the railway is the basis of the latter-day prosperity of Bielefeld, the place has been for centuries noted for its linen. The town was known as early as the ninth century as Belanveld, and rose into importance in the eleventh or twelfth as the capital of the county of Ravensberg. It joined the Hanseatic League in 1270 and about the same time began to engage in the linen manufacture, which was greatly extended during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by a number of refugees from the Netherlands. In appearance Bielefeld is a queer mixture of the

ancient and modern. On the height above the town the old castle of Sparenberg seems to grow from the summit of the rock, time having almost covered its gray walls with rich green foliage. From the waits of this thirteenth-century structure a bird's-eye view can be had of modern Bielefeld. Some of the flax mills are very handsome structures, especially the Ravensberg Mill and the Spinnerel Vorwarts, which, combined, work over 35,000 spindles, about half the total number of spindles in operation in all Prussia twenty-five years ago. There are many other fine modern buildings in the town and a good supply of new and comfortable dwellings for the operatives, who, in my opinion, are better off than those engaged in the lines industry in either England, Ireland, Scotland or France. For example, I asked what a large, tastefully built, red brick building surrounded, with fine large trees and grounds, was used for, and was told :

"Oh, that is occupied by a couple of hundred of Silesian girls who are employed in the Ravensberg

"Are you obliged to import operatives then ?" "Yes, we find it difficult at times to get a supply of experienced weavers and spinners, and we pay higher wages th an in Southeastern Germany."

"What do you pay the girls who live in this establishment P'

"They receive 1 mark 50 pfennigs a day, or 9 marks (\$2 25) a week, and lodgings free."

This one of the superintendents of the mill told me. The majority of the operatives, who were not provided with lodgings, received 22 marks (\$5.50) for twelve days' work. It will be observed that this is about the same amount of wages as the operatives in Clark's and Coats's Cotton Thread Mills at Paisley were earning, and this, too, under very similar surroundings. Bielefeld, though a manufacturing town, baving the advantage of a delightful surrounding country. It is also equal to if not more than the operatives in the linen factories of Dandee, Belfast and Leeds earn, as I shall presently show on the authority of the British Board of Trade. In the working quarters of the city I found that a great many of the work-people owned their houses, especially in Cantonstwo, three and five. Herr Max Kempel, who employs 200 hands, told me that from thirty-five to forty of marks per year (\$45 to \$50).

At Biclefeld are made shirts, collars and cuffs by the thousand dozen-3,000 sewing machines are daily at work on these garments. The larger proportion supply the home market, but some are ex-The inhabitants of Bielefeld are mostly Protestant. They form a light-hearted and seemingly prosperous community. Dancing, singing and music are the nightly amusements, and there are a large number of social clubs and societies. The city has some excellent schools, and great pains are taken in the ordinary branches as well as in industrial education, for which the town has provided an industrial college. The surrounding ountry is rich in beautiful scenery and delightful drives. The main thoroughfare of the new part of the town is shaded by an avenue of trees, not yet, however, very large. A comile of Gothic churches, several quaint houses characteristic of the old Gorman style of building, and the castle, make an odd mixture of the old and new which is far from producing any unpleasant effect.

About seven miles from Bielefeld is Herford, where 800 years ago there was a famous numery the abbess of which was entitled to a seat in the Imperial Diet. This town is also given over to textiles, and besides some flax mills it boasts in immens inte factory employing 5,000 hands.

Both Germany and Austria have always been famous for their linen. Bohemian linen is one of the oldest industries in Europe. It flourished in the fourteenth century and still maintains a prominent piace, though of recent years the exports are decreasing. In Germany over a century ago Silesian linen was famous. It found its way into all parts of Europe and South America, from Archangel to Peru. The quantities sent into Hungary and Poland were considerable; Russia was a profitable outlet. In 1792 the imen exports from Silesia amounted to more than \$5,500,000. But the wars of Napoleon gave a serious blow to the linen indus try of Silesia, as it did to many other German indus tries. Thousands of honest, industrious people were brought to ruin. A young Silesian weaver said to John Russell, an English traveller, when he visited Hirschberg in 1822: "When Blücher ordered us to charge, I could not help thinking of the afternoon on which my father came home from Hirschberg, about two months before he died of grief, and told us that he had brought nothing with him, for he had not been able to sell his web; for the manufacturer had said that the English would not allow anybody to buy from us, because the French would not allow anybody to buy from them; and do you know, sir, I thought it made my bayonet sharper !" "At least it would make your heart bitterer."

said Russell. "Macht nicht das eiserne herz eiserne hand?" (and doesn't a bitter heart make a strong arm?) was the terse reply.

On the return of peace Silesia endeavored, but in vain, to regain the foreign markets which it had lost. It fould Great Britain firmly established as a successful rival in the markets of the new world; in Russia and Poland it was opposed by Bohemia. In 1822 Russell pointed out in gloomy colors "the decay which is creeping over these mountain valleys and the industrious population with which they were thronged." In Hirschberg, Schmiedeberg and Laudshut, the three great manufacturing stations, there was nothing but misery and complaints, and it was necessary to provide other employment for the starving spinners and weavers. He found

century has now clapsed, and Great Britain has en joyed the blessings of many markets, and of late years has had unbounded opportunity of clothing those "hundreds of millions of linen and cotton clad people " (which the Free Traders hold up as the tempting shadow for American cotton manufacturers to snap at), and yet her linen industry has neither been as prosperous, nor is it to-day, in point of numbers employed, as large as that of Germany; por are the operatives as well off as they are in those linen districts of Northwestern Germany which I have already visited. Huschberg, which Russell said, owing to the superior skill and advantages of Glasgow, Belfast and Manchester and the loss of the foreign markets, was dying, Schmiedeberg and Landshut, which were to disappear as mysteriously as the river Zacken, but tunlike that river never to appear again, are to-day far more important commercial points than in Russell's day. Hirschberg has nearly trebled its population since 1822, is the principal emporium of commerce in the Silesian Mountains, and is as remantle and beautiful as ever; while the linen industry, which was introduced in the sixteenth century, still retains its prominence. Schmiedeberg and Landshut have kept pace with Hirschberg and are important manufacturing points. The advantage of a constantly growing home market has not only augmented the importance of the Silesian linen industry, but it has built it up in other parts of the

statistics of the two countries: Total number of persons employed in Linen industry of United Klegdom. 161,590.

Total number of persons employed in Linen Industry of Germany. 199,483.

country until there are more persons employed in it

than in England, Ireland and Scotland combined.

Here are the figures which I take from the official

The above figures were taken in 1875; since then the number employed in Great British has decreased (see Nineteenth Century, June, 1883), while in Germany the number of persons employed in this, as in nearly every other industry, has largely increased. Mulhall (another English authority) says that Prussia stands now for nearly two-thirds of the German linen industry, "which has trebled in twenty years." In twenty years, according to the writer in the June number of The Nineteenth Century (also English authority), 290,000 spindles have stopped in Great Britain-over 18 per cent of the whole; 20,000 persons have been thrown out of work, and the shares of ten of the leading Belfast flax-spinning companies average 58 per cent below par. On the other hand the shares of the Ravensberg and Vorwarts flax-spinning and weaving compauses (the leading mills of Bielefeld) are quoted at 120 and 122 respectively; the former paying last year 15 per cent on its stock, and the latter 8 per cent, besides investing in new buildings, etc.

A German mark is equivalent to an English shilling, though the purchasing power of a mark here in Bieleteld, so far as the necessities of life go, is greater than the purchasing power of a shifling in the linen districts of Great Britain. In Dundee, according to the English Board of Frade estimates, spinners (women) earn from 9s 3d to 13s 6d a week; piecers, 7s 6d; weavers from 8s to 14s. In Leeds they are reported as earning, spinners (women) 9s. and weavers, 11s. In Belfast the wages are a trifle below England and Scotland, or at any rate it is safe to assume they are the same. In Bielefeld the spinners and weavers are paid 9 marks a week. and provided with comfortable lodgings; while those who work outside the mill earn, on the average, 11 marks a week.

These figures, I think, may be taken as absolutely trustworthy, and show that at the present time operatives in Germany and England are paid about the same, but that owing to the lowness of rent and

same, but that owing to the lowness of rent and greater thrift of the Germans, and the greater care on the part of the mill owners in looking after the well-being of their operatives, they are in a better condition, especially in the Bælefeld district, than those engaged in the Linen Industry of England, Heland or Scotland.

How do these wages compare with those paid in the United States in the same industry f Fortunately I have unquestioned suchority on this point. The Barbour Flax Semining Company, of Paterson, N. J., employ 2.800 hands in Ireland, and 1,200 in Paterson. They have their pay rous for both manufactories for the same kind of labor on the same machinery side by side. According to Mr. Thomas Barbour, of this firm, the average perhand per week in the United States is about \$5.50. I have shown that the average weekly carnings in Germany and Great Britain are less than half thus sum. Agam, Mr. Barbour says: "We employ girls from twe-ve years of age upward, to forty years, and some of them make as much as \$10 a week. Children make \$3 or \$4 a week. A man can make \$1.50 to \$2 a day."

While Germany employs 200,000 in this industry. 1-50 to \$2 a day." While Germany employs 200,000 in this industry,

and Great Britain probably 150,000, there are no over 5,000 employed in the flax industry of the United States, while the value of our annual gro mechanics were earning 4 marks or about \$1 a day.

Those who rented nouses could obtain comfortable homes outside of the city limits at from 175 to 200 marks per year [\$4.5 to \$200].

of flax goods which America is now importing, about \$5,500,000 come from England, \$4,200,000 from Scotland, \$4,200,000 from Erotland, \$1,200,000 from Germany, and less than \$1,000,000 from France. Flax and its products pay an average duty of about 30 per cent ad valorem, while I have shown on incontrovert ble authority that the wages paid are 100 per cent higher in the United States than in the constries from which we obtain our supplies. Is it surprising then that Mr. Barbour should say: "There is no hope for the linen industry without 50 per cent duty."

It would be difficult to preduce more complete evidence of the shanowiness of Free Trade promises relative to the advantages of foreign markets, than this simple story of the German Linen Industry. At the beginning of the present century Germany controlled the linen markets of the world. Crushed by a devastating war, at a period when the textile industries were rapidly changing from hand to power machinery, Great Britain steps in and completes the desolation by securing for Glassow, Dundee, Belfast and Mancoester the lion's share of the most profitable foreign trade. Nearer neighbors, like Bohemia and Belgium, seized the remainder. To Germany remained nothing but a home market, made profitable by projection. To the English mind, when the foreign trade was lost, the industry was ruined, and the decay of the once prosperous valleys of Shesia was depicted and con-

noustry was rumed, and the decay of the moustry was ruined, and the decay of the ones prosperous valiers of Stesia was depicted and contrasted with the giories of the industrial centres of England, by British traveliers in Germany.

Hair a century has now passed, and I take another glance at the Linen Industry. During this period Great Britain has held the foreign markets of the world. On the other hand Germany has quietly held its horse market, getting a fair price for the goods. It has not been compelled, as Great Britain was, to sell annually more pounds of yaru and more yards of cloth for the same money.

Let English authorities sell the result.

During the last twenty years of this half century, according to English authorities, the Linen Industry of Germany has increased 300 per cent.

During the last twenty years according to English authorities, the Linen Industry of Great Britain has decreased 18 per cent.

During the last twenty years according to English authorities, the Linen Industry of Great Britain has decreased 18 per cent. ous valleys of Silesia was depicted and con-

Puring the last twenty years the exports of linen goods from Germany have increased.

During the last ten years, according to English official statistics, the exports of linen yarn have decreased scaddily every year until they are less than half what they were a decade ago.

The shares of the leading German flax mills at Bielefold are 20 and 22 per cent above par, and the annual dividends on the capital invested vary from 8 to 15 per cent. 8 to 15 per cent.

The shares of the ten principal flax mills of Belfast, according to English authority, are 58 per cent

elow par. Germany, at the present time, gives employment to 200,000 persons in this industry, and Great Britain to about 150,000. After allowing for the

ofference to the purchasing power of a mark and a shilling, and the lowness of rent in German, the German operative is undoubtedly in a better condition than the British.

These facts point unmistakably to the hellow-These facts point unmistakably to the hollow, ness of the promises of foreign markets, so profusely given by Free Trade writers and speakers in the United States. The practical legislation which in this case secured to Germany the home market in the long run has proved far more profitable, and added more to the stability of the industry, than the world's markets, with constantly decreasing profits and increasing competition, have to Great Britain. In all the smeerity of earnest conviction, I ask, can even intelligent Free Traders read the above moustrial history, and not have their faith in the efficacy of foreign markets shaken?

ROBERT P. PORTER.

BOYS ON A STATEN ISLAND FARM.

The buildings for the children under the charge of the Rev. John C. Drumgoole, which have been in process of construction at the Mount Loretto farm, aten Island, are nearly completed. During the summer months a large number of boys from the mission of the Immaculate Conception on Lafayette-place and Great Jones at., spent a short time on the Staten Island farm to be a superstant to the state of the state

Ackerman, a Washington market butcher, shot himself in the brain. He was removed to the hospital in a

TAXES TWICE PAID.

By an act of the Legislature of 1881, corporations, joint-stock companies and certain other associations are compelled to pay their taxes for State purposes directly to the State Controller. Previous to this act these corporations paid their taxes for all purposes in the same monner as other persons, through the Receiver of Taxes, the State Controller charging the city with its proportionate amount according to the assessable value of both the real and personal property in the county. Tax Commissioner Fietner eays that under this new system the city has been paying taxes twice to the State on the same property. The State Controller sends word to the city authorities that certain corporations have paid their taxes payingitaxes twice to the State on the same property. The State Controller sends word to the city authorities that certain corporations have paid their taxes to him, and the Department of Taxes and Assessments prepares a statement from such alist supplied to it by the City Controller of the amount of the assessable value of the property of the corporations. In 1882 it was \$29,547,074. These corporations are exempt from all State taxes on payment of the taxes under the act. Accordingly the Board of Aldermen has established two rates of taxation. One for these corporations and the other for all other property. In 1882 the rates were \$2.25 per \$100 on real estate and personal property other than these corporations, and 2.0152-1000 per centum on these corporations, and grauting to them the excaption under the law, the difference between the two rates being merely the State tax. The rate of 2.0152-1000 was entirely for local taxation. The city, as previous to the passage of this act, sends to the State Controller the whole amount of assessable property, including this same \$29,547,074 for the purpose of taxation, taking no credit for the amount paid direct. There is apparently no law authorizing a credit to the city niless a liberal construction of the act of 1881 gives to the Board of Aldermen the power to deduct the amount from the statement rendered to the State Controller. The sum apparently lost to the city by this duplicate taxation was in 1882 \$69,376 43 and for the present year it will be \$69,945 89, or nearly \$140,000 for the two years. Fax Commissioner Feitner says that if speedy action is taken before the State Controller fixes the proportion of the tax due from the city it is possible that the sum wrongfully claimed for the present year may be saved. In order that there shall be no doubt about the matter the Legislature must be appealed to to amend the laws so that the clerk of the Board of Aldermen will be empowered to send his usual certifacate in which the value of the Property of the corporations and the empowered to send his usual certificate in which the value of the property of the corporations and the consequent tax shall be deducted and the city obtain its proper credit.

The attention of the Mayor has been called to the

matter. Counsel has been obtained to represent the city before the State Board of Equalization and endeavor to have justice done.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT BY TWO RUFFIANS. Frederick Schwalenberg, son of ex-Alderman Schwalenberg, and John Mearnan, who was indicted for manslaughter for killing John Loeffler January 1, 1881, and who has never been tried, went into a liquor store kept by a man named Conradi, at Dutch Kills, Long Island City, yesterday. They were both under the influence of liquor, and Couradi at first refused to serve them; but and Couract at first refused to serve them; in finally he gave them two drinks and they left the place. Outside they quarrelled with Gottlieb Clymer, who was knocked to the ground and beaten and kicked in a shameful manner. The police arrived a few moments after they had fled, but they were pursued and arrested. The injured man was attended by Dr. Z. P. Dennier, and his injuries are said to be dangerous.

BASEBALL NEWS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON DRAWING TO AN END-PROBABLE VICTORS.

Only one more week remains of the basebali season, and it is still possible for either the Boston, Chicago or Providence nine to win the championship of the National League. The Bostons, however, are the favorites, and as they are at present in the lead and are playing a strong game, should win the race. The Providence ulne are one game and the champions of last year only three games behind the leaders. The New-York nine have six more games only to play, three with the Detroits and one each with the Buffalo, Chicago and Cleveland nines, and it is almost impossible for them to better their condition. A full record of all the games played to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Boston	Providence	Chicago	Cleveland	Buffalo	New York	Detroit	Philadelphia.	Games won
Boston Providence Chicago Cieveland Buffaio New York Detroit Philastelphia Cames lost	10747-740	B 1775523	77 380600	765 1-360 10	0 0001 - 1000 I	79878 :00 7	100	14 11 0 12 12 12 12 12	58 55 54 56 56 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57

Philadelphia are still in the lead, their nearest Philadelphia are still in the fract, their terras oppo-neuts, the St. Louis nine, being two sames beling. The Checkmeat's are third and the Metropolitans fourth, but they are out of the race. A reception on a large scale has been promised the Athletic nine after they return home from the West, provided that they win the em-blem. A table showing the games played to date is as

Cluba	Athletie	St. Louis,	Cincinnati	Metropolitan-	Edipse	Allegheny	Columbus	Baltimore	Games won
thietle L. Louis medinati. etropolitan cilpse liegneny olimbus altraore	5 9 5 4 2 1 8	management a	www. o.c.	9113	6 8 10 6 .3 5 6	12 9 8 9 10 10 5	13 11 11 10 9 4	11 10 8 9 6	64 60 60 60 48 81 27
Games lost	29	32	35	41	44	63	633	07	

In the Inter-State race the Brooklyn nine lead the Harrisburg due by one game. The Actives are third, walle the Anthracite and Trenton nines are tied for

while the Anthractic and Tranton lines are the fourth place.
The Long Island championship struggle has ended.
The Commercial nine win the pennant, while the Patnam and Bedford nines are thed for second place. The the will probably be played off.
The Cleveland and New-York nines will play at the Pois Grounds, the Brockiya and Anthracite at Washington Park and the young women at the Manhattan Athletic Grounds to day.

. HOMING PIGEON FLIGHTS.

The fourth race of the season by birds of the Hudson Homing Pigeon Club was flown yesterday, the start being made from Lewistown, Ponn., at eleven minutes past eight o'clock, nome time. The entry con-sisted of thirty-two birds, owned as follows; Van Morse, 9; Opitz, 9, and Passfield, 14, all of Brooklyn. The record at 3 o'clock, when the race closed, was as followed.

lows:				Average
			Distance.	
Osener,	Arrived	Minutes.	Miles.	L'ards.
Van Moree	2 at 2:14 p. m.	363	188.3	910
Van Morse	1 at 2 15 p. m.	364	188.3	910
Van Morse	1 at 2:30 p. m.	379	188.3	874.4
Opitz	1 at 2:32 p. m.	381	189.7	874.2
Van Morse	1 at 2:35 p. m.		188.3	863
	5 at 2: 8 p. m.	3 87	188.7	858
Opitz	4 at 2:45 p. m.		180.7	851
Pasfield	3 at 2:46 p. m.		190.7	849
Pasceid	1 at 2:50 p. m.		100.7	841
Pastleid.	1 at 3:10 p. m.	4114	188.3	791

The next race will be flown next week from Cresson, Penn., 243 miles.

BICYCLE RACES.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23.-John S. Prince, the Dicyclist, resents the charge that he sold Thursday's race at Springfield, and has accepted Robert James's challenge to a ten-mile race for \$250 a side. Prince, in addition, has challenged John Keen and H. W. Higham to a similar race for the same stakes. Prince and the Englishman will leave here to-morrow for

THE SUIT AGAINST MR. DUPIGNAC.

F. J. Dupignac, of New-Rochelle, the lawyer who was sued by Sherman C. Abramson in the Circuit Court at Waite Plains to recover \$1,500, less 20 per cent, which it is claimed that he retained improperly out of the amount paid by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railread for damages to the son of the platutiff, who was injured by a collision in the Yorkville tunnel, writes to The Tribune as follows: "The sum of \$1.500 mentioned as having been received by me, and for which I made no return to my client, was not received on account of damages, but for the costs, disbursements subsequent to the settlement with my client, and to which I claim to be entitled under my written controlling with my client. The question submitted to the Court in the present case was one of law as to the construction of the contract and my rights under it, and has not been decided by the Court." and an allowance in the action which was agreed upon

COURT CALENDARS-SEPTEMBER 24. 

THE FASHIONS.

FABRICS AND PATTERNS FOR AUTUMN. CLOTH DRESSES AND WRAPS-SILKS AND VELVET -EMBROIDERY-HOSIERY.

The predominance of heavy wool fabrics in The predominance of heavy wool fabrics in the latest importations is marked, although there are softer materials in tricoté cloths, brocaded Ottomand serges, and cashmeres. The passion for embroidery has by no means abated. This includes elaborate work upon lady's cloth used for coetumes, and is richly massed upon a large portion of the width of the material, which is of double width. The embroidery embraces a variety of styles and innovatious upon the old-fashioned work. Among these is the novelty of sewing upon cloth of black, green, or brown; the work done in outline stitches in warm Oriental colors, others of brassy, coppery, and in warm Oriental colors, others of brassy, coppery, and richer Indian figures, and again in the quaint beauty of the cashmere shawls both in colors and designs. A passed away fashion is revived in a wool embroidery in re lief of self colors upon wool, but instead of a continued garland, these appear in large-sized distinct flowers, or strange figures like a growth of quartz-crystals grouped and clustered from a reddish-brown ground.

Ribbon embroidery, that made its appearance earlier in the year, reappears in self-colors gracefully combined with chentile and the rich applique chenille and veivet ornaments. Some of the new cloth wraps are trimmed with the black Krimmer and Astra-khan fur. Notwithstanding the magnificence of the fabrics employed in a costume, a certain economy may be observed in the combination of two materials, a vel-vet brocade with plain velvet, and platn velvet with ottoman silk, and a rich brocade with satin surah, and the new tapestried silks. The first impression received of these superb costumes is that colors are no longer to be matched, but contrast of both to tist and in fabric.

The difficulties attending the passed away Greek sheath-like costumes capped by French bonnets and Maud Muller hate are happily overcome by the consistent and captivating Louis Quinze coats, a species of basque having a full pelonaise drapery behind. A vest is attached and adorned with graceful frills of lace such as are seen in oid pictures of the French court dress. The from the usual fashion in being what is technically called soft, as in a shirred plastion, Moliere puffs, or a porsion of silk or satin fastened at the neck and kept in place by one of the pretty clasps of pearl.

CLOTH FABRICS AND COSTUMES. To return to the cloth fabrics; the rough bison clota, which is like a coarse blanket, is forty-six inches wide and \$3 a yard. This has been for the summer months a caprice of fashionable French women for travelling, sea caprice of fashionable French women for travelling, sea-side, or mountain wear, and together with shaggy rough ulsterine cloth will be adopted here for autumn and winter wear. These mostly take on two tones of one color, or again, are made up in contrasting colors. Bison costumes for \$55 are graced with outline embroid-dery, which is in questionable taste. Tailor-made dresses are revived with greater, if possible, popularity. These are naturally made of soft fine woot stuffs, such as tricots cloth, camels' hair flaunch, serge, cashmeres and tarian plaids. These suits of one shade are either ornamented with braided passementeries or the narrow hereales oraid, braided on the material in the knife-blade Hesign.

The cloth redingotes are seen in fresher colors this season, such as snuff-brown, beige, managany-brown,

smoke-gray, purple-dahlia, sage and olive green, and fawn. With Mrs. Malaprop, "misfortunes should never be anticipated till they are past"; but the latest style be anticipated till they are past"; but the latest style of making these cloth suits is of the masculuse frock coat, double-breasted with rolling collar, and precisely follows the man's coat in the back; in the back seams, left open, the pockets are severely simple, set inside and only the opening being visible. The sleeves are very night shouldered and are buttoned at the wrist. The important feature of vests for cutaway jackets and coats appear in various shapes; the Continental with quantities of little pockets, the Breton and the Elizabethan with sharp points.

Painfully thin arms will no longer be made visible with the new sleeves that are much longer and more graceful. It is rumored that the angel sleeve is to be revived. These styles are generally adopted, and there will be later a number of other wraps added in visites, paletors, ragians, and cloaks. In the gay carnival of color fine black camels' hair costumes stand in agreeable rollef.

For the street black stockings are exclusively were

relief.

For the street black stockings are exclusively worn, Upon other occasions the fashionable colors are seen, of primrose, citron, several tints of herb-green, dark wine and copper. Beautiful slik stockings are of open lace work and embroidery by hand. Others have real face inserted between embroidered stripes. SOME POPULAR TOILETS.

It is a great mistake for those who have to practise economy regarding their dress allowances to purchase ultra-fashionable materials, which are unmistakably stamped with the date of their debut and receive the attention given to a poor relation. It is wiser to have as few dresses as possible. Among the economical toilets easily arranged is one composed of an Ottoman Ameri can slik skirt and cashimere polonaise of the Albani shape, of the same shade, embroideried in saks also of shape, of the same shade, embroideried in silks also of self color. Sets in applique of velvet or silk are used on the drapery and coresage. The Albani is graceful and simple, tight fitting, hanking plainly in front, the wast being out into a deep point, beneath when the back drapery is arranged. The front and cuffs are trimmed with wide passementerie.

The Cyrika pattern is a very claborate walking skirt. The underskirt is trimmed all around with deep box plaits surmointed across the front and sides with a deep purt shirted at the top. Paniers shirred across the top torm the drapery, and the back drapery is exceedingly bouldant. Trimming is unnecessary.

The Elecas street costume is made either of Ottoman cloth, or of velvel, or the nonpariel velvelen. This design combines the Newmarket polonaise with a very full back drapery; the skirt, which is only visible

Ottoman ciota, or or varies are new market polonaise with a very ruli back drapery; the skirt, which is only visible on the front, is made of box plaits on a lining. A narrow plaiting surrounds the entire edge. The polonaise is rithmed with silk braid passementerie. A very disting rules wishing tolic is seen in a combination of the ordered visiting tolic is seen in a combination of the ordered and plain nouparell velvelcen. The model is a trimmed skirt called the Serena walking skir, composed of an apron front and back drapery of the broche, and the wide plained panels on each side are of plain velvelcen. The Arène basque is made also of the broche velvelcen. The Zora cape to correspond has atrimging of wide chemile fringe; this is cut high upon the shoulders and is worn separately, made of the richest and heaviest material, or over an outside garment. The broche designs are woven in the fabric, and are not to be concounded with the cheap octony velvetcens that are seen simply stamped.

simply stamped.

Some of the new pareness are made of black lace. The gayest Pompadour designs are great Jacqueminot rosss and foliage, or purple votches, files and consters of blue corn flowers; aere and there glitters a golden thread. Delicately beautiful large flouns ar made of doubled munt, and are trimined around the edge with the new oriental lace that bears a resemblance to guipure. Mosses E. J. Denning & Co., Lord & Laylor, Arnold, Constable & Co. and Madame Demorest will please ascept thanks for attention.

VISITORS AT A VINEYARD.

A party of medical men and others of this city visited Speer's Mount Prospect Vineyards near Passaic, c. I., on Saturday, in response to an invitation from the owner. The larger vineyard, which covers forty-seven acres is given up principally to the culture of the Oporto acres is given up principally to the culture of the Oporto grape, the vines having been imported by Mr. Specifrom Portugal. This year's crop is an excellent one, the rich black bunches of the fruit clustering about the wire trellises in great abundance. The smaller vineyard covers nine acres, and from the two Mr. Speer expects to produce 40,000 gallons of wine this season. After the wine-cellars had been visited the party sat down to huncheon. Speeches were made by ex Governor Price of New-Jersey, Dr. John C. Peters, Dr. E. H. James, Dr. Charles S. Wood, John P. Garrish, president of the Farmers' Club, and others, in which both Mr. Speer and his wines were complimented.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The first copy of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE issued at the same price as the regular daily edition, 3 cents, fully maintained the high standard of excellence which has made the paper such a favorite with the reading public. There was no appearance of cheapness, save in the line that announced the reduction of price. The customary departmentsnews,-special cable and telegraphic dispatches, and correspondence, general press news, and full local reports,-editorial matter, reviews, criticisms, poems, fiction, correspondence, household matters, stc .- were well filled, as may be seen by the following outline of a portion of their contents:

etc.—were well filled, as may be seen by the following outline of a portion of their contents:

London.—Special cable letter from G. W. Smalley, about Franco-Chiucae negotiations, Balkan nurigaes, an inneuding Spanish crisis, Irish affairs, dramatic and musical incleants, personal news, and other topics of interest in the British cantital.

Charch Work In New-York.—Detailed statements to Thirdwise work in New-York.—Detailed statements to Thirdwise work in New-York.—Detailed statements to Thirdwise reporters on the condition of some of the leafing Christian denominations in this city, and the character and extend of the work being done by them, given by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of the Presbyterial Church; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, or the Episcopal Church; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, or the Episcopal Church; and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Macarthur, of the Baptist Church.

Washington.—Special dispatches to The Tritum shout the trais and sentences of various Army officers, and the introduction of Civil Service rules into the various departments

San Francisco.—Special telegraphic letter about railford tax cases, newspaper changes, the Glein what farm, and other topics.

Bosico.—Special telegraphic letter on the political situation, the search for conets and personal intelligence. Chicaso.—Special telegraphic letter about the Christian Convention, the State Pair, Lord Coloridge, and other topics of the times.

Foreign.—News of the Nordenskild expedition and the Greety colony, agitation in Ireland and events of piccest in all parts of the world.

State Politics.—Special dispatches about various conventious, and election of delegates to Buffalo.

The Coming Comet.—Letter to The Tribuse from Professor Chandler, of Harvard, showing brooks concest to be fleenical with that of 1812.

Autumn Resorts.—Thibuse correspondence from Newport, Saratioga and Long Branch.

Obituary.—Death notices and bisgoaphical sketches of the fleenical with that of 1812.

Obituary.—Death notices and bisgoaphical sketches of the first for the Greeky Part